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10/747,683	12/30/2003	Michael John Brickwood	82910-1902 ADB	2871
23529 ADE & COMP	7590 07/02/2007 ANY INC.	7	EXAMINER	
2157 Henderson Highway			PIERCE, WILLIAM M	
WINNIPEG, MB R2G1P9 · CANADA			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	•	·	3711	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date

6) Other: _

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1, 4 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 1, a more clear structural relationship between the "removable covering" of In. 6 and the "scratch-off layer" of the 3rd to last In. is lacking. Are the removable covering and the scratch-off layer the same or different elements being recited? In claim 4 as recited in the previous office action, "the front face" lacks a proper antecedent. Claim 15 is prone to the same lack of clarity with respect to the break open window as in claim 1 with respect to the scratch-off layer.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 10, 11 and 14-20 and are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Billings 5,087,043 in view of Kaiserman et al. 5,973,420.

As to claims 1 and 10, shown is a substrate 233, game information 104, game data 112, removable covering 108, battery 540, conductive path 403, powered element 202 and switch 410. Fig, 4 shows the battery and paths on a front face of the

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substrate. The removable coverings of 108 are considered to make it a "break open ticket" as called for in claim 5. No further structure is recited in the claim. As to scratch off layers now recited in claim 1, such are old and well known to cover indicia. To have replaced the covering 108 of Billings with a scratch off covering would have been obvious in order replace one known covering means with that of another. While it is recognized that this modification would render the apparatus of Billings to a single use, one can still use his invention as disclosed. The single use nature of removable covering is an expected result or limitation to using them. As to the switch now recited in claim 1, such is considered shown to be responsive to the coverings 108 in Billings. The selection of another known method of covering a puzzle such as a scratch-off would also be responsive to the removal of that covering. Likewise with respect to claim 15, break open windows with a hinged edge are well known covering means in puzzles.

To have replaced the covering 108 of Billings with a break open window would have been obvious in order replace one known covering means with that of another.

As to claims 16-20, Billings does not discuss printed battery or conductive paths. Such technology is admittedly old and in use as taught by Kaiserman. To have printed the batter and paths of Billings would have been obvious in order to make it cheaper to manufacture. The use of lights as called for in claim 11 in games such as that ob Billings to make them more visually stimulating is considered old and well known. As to claim 14 to have provided a separate power source for each area 112 of Billings would have been and obvious matter of choice t in order to provide each area with its own

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power source. Applicant has not shown where such an arrangement of indicia is critical to his invention by solving any particular problem or producing any unexpected results.

Claims 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Billings in view of Kaiserman et al. 5,973,420 and further in view of Kaiserman 6,188,506.

'506 teaches the application of color changing conductive ink for use in game board like Billings would have been obvious in order to enhance the visual appeal of the game.

Conclusion

Applicant's arguments filed 4/17/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's response has not addressed the rejection made under 112. It is repeated in the grounds for rejection above.

Applicant's remarks discuss the allowability of claim 7. However, claim 7 was rejection in the previous office action and it was claim 8 that was indicated as allowable.

Claim 15 is now rejected under 103 as set forth in the grounds for rejection above.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Pierce whose telephone number is 571-272-4414 and E-mail address is bill.pierce@USPTO.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday and Friday 9:00 to 7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gene Kim can be reached on 571-272-4463. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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WILLIAM M. PIERCE PRIMARY EXAMINER